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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. 1yrd-1y

W. E. M. ERRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old bank. 1yrd-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. 1yrd-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. 1yrd-1y

DR. L. E. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street opposite Baptist Church. 1yrd-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER, office Road street near Leather Hill, residence Birmingham. 1yrd-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Grice & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Birmingham sts. 1yrd-1y

DR. E. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. 1yrd-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main st. 1yrd-1y

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THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., No. Road st., east side, near Main. 1yrd-1y

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LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, north of Main. 1yrd-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. 1yrd-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Birmingham sts. 1yrd-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. 1yrd-1y

C. CALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. 1yrd-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. 1yrd-1y

C. GURKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. 1yrd-1y

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W. M. STEGER, baker, confectionary, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. 1yrd-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road, street, north of Birmingham st. 1yrd-1y

W. C. OVERBY, ale, liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. 1yrd-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photograph, Road street, over Dr. Burt's old stand. 1yrd-1y

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PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jno. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging, Main st., west of Road. 1y2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, pro'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. 1yrd-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery Stables, old stand, Main street. 1yrd-1y

C. H. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. 1yrd-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CLEPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co., Office at old State Bank Building. 1yr2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." 1yrd-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1yrd-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. 1yrd-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. 1yrd-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. 1yrd-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. 1yrd-1y

B. PERSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. 1yrd-1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

A charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos Commander, J. R. Robertson, Jesse R. Pool. Treasurer—Chas. Sanderlin. Attorney C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M R. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. Lamb.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church Episcopal, Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R F Duffy, Pastor. Sunday services at half past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.—Prayer Meeting on Sunday morning (except fourth Sunday) after school.——Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.—Lodges—Samaritan, No. 5, K. of J.—Mechevery Tuesday evenings. I A Commander, W C.——Achorez, No 11, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity—Meet alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Members of Congress, 1 Cole, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, R Pleasant, Elizabeth City.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Rhodolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T R Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Peed, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J R Respass; Representative, Hiram F Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J G Rhodes; Commissioners, W H Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Kelloms.—Senator, J W Beasley, Cederaine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrison; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Bloodshall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Bridgley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, F K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lowe; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—13th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, R T Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B S Cowper; Treasurer, Lemuel Riddick; Coroner, L H Hoffler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, S J Lowther, David Parker, Mills H Lore, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Rolfe; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory, Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R P Bowers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Peters; Commissioners, H A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Hoggard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Epps.—Representatives, J H Rollins, W T J Bates, Ivy Hodgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the second Monday in March and September. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, James Kitt; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Hare; Treasurer, Jordan H Horton; Coroner, Osborn A Giles; Register of Deeds, Jones M Trader; Surveyor, Z Spivey; Commissioners, Wm Parker, Jno Parker, S J Hollomon, W D Newsom, Wm E Ed, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley; Cederaine (B ritz,) Representative, Thomas Speed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isreal R Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Smiley; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C Mc Cloud, John J Pugford, Robt P Walsh, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative (Beaufort), Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Stinson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Bagley; Register of Deeds, Edward J Comer, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Huston; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Jas Constable, H Hearne, Jr.—Senator, Wm Barrow.—Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Sup. rior Court, William E. Vanclay; Treasurer, Jno L Wood; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Cromlin Sanderson; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Rodman, W Hollowell, G W Ellis, W A Price, W T Sawyer.—Representative, T A Ehringhaus.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Jno Hendon; Register of Deeds, J W Spruill; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jno R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Scobby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jepatha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel L. Gaylor; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Kilburn; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Joe Cahoon, R F Sykes, Jas Brickhouse, Chas Medlen, Edward Mann.—Senator, E G Marshall; Jesse Wilson Martin, Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J Mizelle; Clerk Superior Court, J A Mackey; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ady; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R Sexton, J D Cheeson, jun., M Jackson, Jno M Phelps.—Senator, T G Martindale; Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Perquimans and Pasquotank. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E W White, Edenton.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. Richardson, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. Roseer, Clerk Executive Department.

Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor, elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

Henry J. Menninger, of Craven, Secretary of State, elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

David A. Jenkins, of Granville, Treasurer, elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. Dockery, Teller.

Benjamin Sherwood, of Wake, Superintendent of Common Schools, elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. Ashley, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. Harris, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

Alfred W. Fleming, of Halifax, Adjutant General, appointed by the Governor.

W. G. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

A. D. Lewis, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

Chas. M. Farris, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Edwin L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. They are elected by the voters of the State at large, and hold their terms of the Court at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interest may require.

Officers—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices—Salary of each, $3,500. Victor Bahnson, of Cabarrus, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $400. D. A. Weisker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators, and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue not more than two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

Judges—Elected by the people. Term of office, eight years. Salary, $5,000. Districts—1st District, Chas. C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Eliby H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years. 1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sheard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William E. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, E. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, S. Riddick Ralph, U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows: 1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Second Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern, Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

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Poetry.

Lines.

Our ships are launched upon the deep,
We two set sail on Life's great sea,
But I must watch while thou canst sleep.
So different shall our journey be.

Tho' the same voyage before us lies,
The calm, thy fate, the tempest mine,
While angry storms around me rise,
While nature's brightest skies are thine.

My wearied bark must woo the breeze
To drift it to some heaven's rest,
While thine shall glide o'er summer seas,
And trifle with their foamy crest.

Until the harbor searched at last,
They meet again on Eden's shore.
And heedless of the dangers past,
Lie side by side forever more.

The Decision of the Supreme Court Declaring Bonds for Building new Railroads Unconstitutional.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.

I. I incline to the opinion that the act entitled "An act to incorporate the University Railroad Company," does not have in law the effect, to create a corporation. To give legal effect to a grant, there must be a grantor, a grantee, and a thing granted. Here we have a grantor, the General Assembly; a thing granted, corporate powers and franchises "to the same extent as are possessed by the North Carolina Railroad Company;" but there is no grantee—no person, persons, or body politic to whom the grant is made. If this be so, it would seem to follow, that the directors who are to manage the affairs of said "University Railroad Company;" (there being in contemplation of law, no company) cannot have such rights as are enforced by the writ of *mandamus*.

II. In my opinion, by the proper construction of art. 5, of the Constitution, the General Assembly has no power to contract a debt to build a *new* railroad, unless the subject be submitted to a vote of the people. It is decided [Galloway vs. Jenkins, 63 N. C., rep., 147] the General Assembly has no power to contract a debt, without a vote of the people, *to aid* in the construction of a new railroad. If the General Assembly has no power to contract a debt, for the purpose of building a new railroad, with the assistance of contributions by individuals, county subscriptions, and subscriptions by other railroads, it would seem it cannot have power to contract a debt, for the purpose of making a new railroad out and out. A prohibition not to contract a lesser, surely amounts to a prohibition not to contract a greater debt for the same object. The evil which the Constitution seeks to prevent, is not that of giving aid to individuals or corporations in the construction of railroads; but the evil is, that of contracting *new* debts on the part of the State, the existing debt being almost too heavy to bear, and the credit of the State tottering under the load. A construction by which new debts may be contracted on a larger scale than one expressly prohibited, is not admissible upon any principle of law. As this is a deduction from Galloway *vs.* Jenkins, in which the Court was divided, I will put my conclusion also on the ground that in the present case

III. The act under consideration is in violation of the Constitution in this, the tax levied by it disturbs the proportion which, by the Constitution, capitation tax must bear to the tax on the value of property, to wit: "*The tax on a poll shall be equal to the tax on three hundred dollars worth of property.*" Here we have the proporsion. Then follows a provision: "The State and county tax combined, shall never exceed *two dollars on the head*," and the necessary effect is, that the State and county tax on the value of property shall never exceed two dollars on three hundred worth of property; and the effect also is, that if the tax on a poll is less than two dollars, then the tax on three hundred dollars worth of property must be less in the same ratio. In other words the tax on the poll is "*the standard*" by which the tax on property is to be levied.

Under two dollars, the power to levy a poll tax for State purposes is unlimited; *this interest* needed no protection, for it has a full representation in the General Assembly.

Counties are protected by Sec. 7, which provides "taxes levied for county purposes shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed double of the State tax, except for a special purpose and with the special approval of the General Assembly.

Cities, towns and townships are protected, [Art. 7, Sec. 7,] which provides, "no debt shall be contracted, nor shall any tax be levied except for necessary expenses, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein."

The only remaining interest is that of *property holders* in respect to State and county taxes. This interest is protected by the equation fixed between capitation tax and tax on property. A statute which disturbs this equation breaks down the safeguard thrown around property by the Constitution. If it can be done to the extent of one hundredth of one per cent, it may be done to the extent of one tenth, and there is no limit.

It was urged on the argument, this equation applies only to taxes levied for current expenses of the State and counties, and has no reference to taxation, necessary to pay the interest of the public debt, or the tax to be levied to pay the interest of any new debt.

1st. I agree that, if, under this equation, carried to its limit, the amount is not enough to meet current expenses, and also to pay the interest on the public debt, then for the excess needed it is not only within the power, but it is the duty of the General Assembly to disregard the equation; for this protection to property must be taken to be subject to the injunction, "to maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, in regard to the public debt," [Art. 1, Sec., 6,] and by Sec., 4 of the article under consideration, it is ordained, "The General Assembly shall, by *appropriate legislation and adequate taxation*, provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and after 1880 it shall lay a specific annual tax, as a sinking fund, to discharge the principal." I do not adopt the entire position taken by Mr. Haywood, that by a *specific* tax is meant a tax on land by the acre or on horses and cattle by the head. It is enough to admit, that this tax is to be independent of the equation; as in sec. 7., a tax for special county purposes, with the special approval of the equation.

2. But I do not agree to the position, that the tax required by sec. 5, to be levied to pay the interest on any new debt, is not subject to the equation; and that the power to tax property in reference to *new debts* is *unlimited*, save by the discretion of the General Assembly. There is nothing, as we have seen in the case in regard to taxation to meet the interest and principal of the existing debt, to take this taxation out of the equation. Its being called a *special* tax cannot have that effect; for section 8 requires that every act shall state the special object to which the tax is to be applied. On the contrary, it is included in the equation by every rule of construction.

This fixed equation between poll tax and property tax, gives significance to the proviso in the first clause, section 5. "No new debt shall be contracted in behalf of the State, *unless in the same bill a special tax* is levied to pay the *interest annually*.

If the purpose was, simply to keep up the price of State bonds, this would amount to but little—such a tax is easily put in a bill—but consider the purpose to be to restrain the power of taxation in regard to property, by reference to the equation before fixed, so that the special tax on property cannot be levied, without making a corresponding increase in the capitation tax, and this proviso amounts to a very important practical limitation, on the power to tax property, and must have a very decided effect in checking a disposition to contract new debts.

And the exception in regard to "supplying a casual deficit," and for "suppressing insurrection or invasion," in which cases the equation may be disregarded, speaks volumns, and shows that more was intended, in requiring a tax to be levied in the *same bill*, then simply to put the draftsman to the task of adding a clause to the bill. It is only in exigencies that this safeguard to property is not to be observed.

Except out of the operation of section 1., the taxation that may be "appropriate and adequate" to meet the interest and principal of the existing debt; except also out of its operation the taxation necessary to meet the enterest and principal of such new debts as shall be contracted in behalf of the State, and the effect will be to emasculate the section and fritter it away to nothing. Only current expenses are left, for it to operate on, and these expenses may be met by the tax on trades, professions, franchises and incomes [sec. 3.] which are not embraced by the equation. So be the construction contended for, this supposed protection to property-holders, is made void and illusory, and after all amounts to nothing.

On the argument, it was also argued: the bill levying this tax on property, to pay the interest of the debt to be contracted for the University R. R., was passed several days *before* the bill called "the revenue act," which fixes the capitation tax at 105 cents on the head, and the property tax at 35 cents on the $100 worth, observing the equation of taxation; and if this equation must be adhered to, the effect will be, either to nullify all of the taxation of the session, or to displace *pro tanto* a part of the tax on property in the revenue bill, in order to make room for the tax on the University bill "*prior est in tempore*," &c.

I do not concur in either of the conclusions. All of the bills, at the same session, are to be taken together. The revenue bill being in exact accordance with the equation, specially appropriates the amount to be raised under it, to the annual expenses of the state government, and to the payment of the interest of the public debt. So the scope of the legislation is: If the General Assembly has power to lay a tax to pay the interest on the debt for the University R. R., without being limited by the equation, then the tax is to be levied. Otherwise it will fail as being levied *ultra vires*, and the General Assembly assumes an unlimited power of taxation.

Several cases were supposed in the argument, but they all involved the fallacy, that the General Assembly and County Commissioners have an *independent* power to tax property to the extent of 66⅔ cents on the $100 value, whereas, there is no such power, and the right to tax property depends on the capitation tax. Both must be exercised jointly, in order to preserve the equation of taxation.

Order in the court below reversed, and *mandamus* dismissed.

PEARSON C. J.

Constitutionality of the Homestead Act—Opinion of the Supreme Court.

Justice Reade, of the Supreme Court, has given his decision as to the constitutionality of the provision in the State Constitution, exempting certain property from execution sale, as impairing the obligation of pre-existing contracts.—Said provision is as follows:

ART. X SEC. 1. The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any Court issued for the collection of any debt.

SEC. 2. Every Homestead and the dwelling and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars to be selected by the owner thereof, &c., shall be also exempted.

After reviewing the ground at much length, the Justice Reade concludes:

It is objected that the Homestead law ought not to be construed to operate retrospectively. We admit that this is the general rule of construction; with an exception, however, in favor of remedials, and as sometimes called beneficial laws. All our laws in regard to remedies and procedure, have been lately altered by the new Code of Civil Procedure, and made to act, retrospectively. No debt, no matter when contracted, can be sued for and recovered now as before the Code. Even the Courts themselves have been changed.

By the act of 1808, a summary remedy, by motion for judgment on ten days notice was given against sheriffs for collecting money and failing to pay over. A motion was made against a Sheriff for an antecedent liability. It was objected, that the act did not operate retrospectively. But this Court held the contrary, saying that "when an act takes away, from a citizen a *vested right*, its constitutionality may be inquired into; but when it alters the remedy or mode of proceeding as to rights previously vested, it certainly runs in a constitutional channel. The acts are beneficial and should be favorably construed. Oates *vs* Darden, 1 Murphy 501.

So a State Legislature may discharge a party from imprisonment upon a judgment in a civil action, without infringing the constitution; for this is but a modification of the remedy, 3 Story on the Con. 251, Mason *vs* Haite, 13 Wheaton, R. 370.

A Statute changing the rules of evidence may be applied to pending suits. Cooly Con. L. 381.

So a statutory privilege is not a vested right, as exemptions of persons or property from taxation or exemptions of property from being seized by attachment, or execution, Id. 383.

So Homesteads, or other property which are now exempt under the Constitution might be made liable by a subsequent Convention, Id. N.

If, therefore, the Homestead Laws were not retrospective *in terms*, yet, as they are remedial, beneficial laws, interfering with no vested rights and are a part of the fundamental law of the land, they ought to be liberally construed in favor of the person to be benefitted. But we think they do not depend upon *construction*. The plain words are that they shall apply to, "any debt"—all debts. And it is only by construction, and we think an erroneous construction, that they can be restricted to any particular class of debts.

But really the Homestead and exemption laws, although affecting antecedent debts, are not retrospective in the proper sense of that term. What would be a prospective Homestead law? Evidently that which should allow a Homestead *to be laid off hereafter*. What, as contra-distinguished from that, would be a retrospective Homestead law? Evidently that which makes valid a homestead which *has been laid off heretofore*. The great error is in supposing that the Homestead law is a law to defeat debts. That is no part of the object of the law. The laying off a Homestead is the sole object and is prospective altogether. If any debt is affected by it, it is merely incidental. It may be conceded therefore, without affecting the Homestead that any law, the purpose of which is to defeat a debt, is void. But the Homestead law declares its object upon its face to be, not to defeat debts, but, to allow to every resident of the State, "and his children" and his "widow" a home and the means of living, if they have them. It is a question, not of defeating debts, but, in the language of Chief Justice Taney, "it is a question of policy and humanity, which every civilized community regulates for itself."

Its wisdom or folly, justice or injustice, is a question for the law making power, and not for the Courts. In our case, the law has the sanction of the Convention and of the Legislature, and of the direct vote of the people in adopting the Constitution and of the Congress of the United States which approved the Constitution. And, as it is not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, it would be an assumption of extraordinary power for us to declare it void.

With the policy of these exemptions this Court has nothing to do. If they are within the power of the Legislature then it is sufficient for us that, "thus it is written."

We have not thought it necessary to notice the suggestion, that, inasmuch as the sale of lands under execution is by Statue, so it may be exempted by Statute.

No question arises in this case as to the interference with vested rights under our State Constitution, because the exemption is a provision in the Constitution itself. The only question is, whether it in the Constitution of the United States. We think it does not. Jacob *vs.* Smallwood, 63, N. C. R. This will be certified, &c. Judgment reversed.

Chief Justice Pearson files a dissenting opinion in this case, he deeming the Homestead Act not retrospective in its bearings.

The Colored Normal School in Hampton, Va.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* describes the Normal School for colored teachers in Hampton, Va., as follows:

"The school, designed for the training of negro teachers, not only in the sciences but in all the arts of civilized life, and more especially in the fundamental art of language, is some two and a half miles from Fortress Monroe. It is under the superintendence of General S. C. Armstrong, a graduate of Williams College and a nephew of Chief Justice Chapman, of Massachusetts. The lady principal is Miss Rebecca Bacon, daughter of Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, of New Haven. To accommodate the normal school the plantation of Dr. Wood was purchased, containing one hundred and twenty acres. The farm had upon it, when purchased by the American Missionary Association, two good houses, some three hundred feet apart, in one of which General Armstrong, presides, and in the other are the headquarters of Miss Bacon. Between the two houses, but a little in their rear, barracks, purchased of the government at a cheap rate, have been located, which furnish a dining and good recitation and sleeping rooms.

"During the past year nearly seventy pupils have been in attendance, most of them boarders, coming from all parts of the South. A few from the immediate vicinity have boarded at home. For their board in the institution they are charged 25 cents per day, which is about the actual cost of their food. The pupils are credited 10 cents an hour for their work on the farm, and those that teach are allowed $10 per month. The young women do the work of the household, including the washing and mending for the men. They also make many articles of clothing for sale, so that the institution is to a great extent a self supporting one. The farm is what is called in Virginia a truck farm; raising early vegetables for the northern market is the leading business. Four acres are devoted to sweet potatoes, four to cucumbers, two to muskmelons, three to tomatoes, six to early potatoes, ten to cabbage, and one half acre to asparagus. Twelve hundred peach trees, 300 cherry, 100 pear and 50 plum trees have been set out on the place. The work of the farm is done entirely by negroes, aided by five horses and two mules. The General finds it does not pay to take the students out at work an hour or two each day, and consequently divides them into gangs of five or six, who work an entire day each week.

"In the school room all shades of color can be seen. Some are so white that they would pass readily for Anglo- Saxons, but they prefer to associate with the blacks. The scholarship of the full-blooded African is equal to that of the mixed race. This was the testimony of the teachers at Hampton, corroborated by the testimony of teachers present from other parts of the South, and my own observation. The recitations in grammar, geography, arithmetic, and natural sciences, would have done no discredit to Massachusetts high schools.

"General Howard has given $20,000 for the erection of a more commodious building for the accommodation of the school, besides a liberal sum for the improvement of the farm. The brick for the new building are now being burned upon the farm, and tile are also being made with which to drain the land."

For the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Food for the Reflective---Original and Selected.

NO. II.

BY F. S. PROCTOR.

A few among the ancients knew fully as much as the moderns, about government. It was the prevailing opinion among the ancient Greeks, that all constitutions revolve in a fixed *cycle*. Polybius, while beholding with admiration, Rome in her prime, strength and freedom, anticipated for her an ultimate fate similar to that of Greece, the freedom of which was crushed by military despots. "Out of a chaos of anarchy," said they, "arose heroic monarchy, which was first supported, then supplanted by an aristocracy of birth." This in time, changed to an aristocracy of wealth; and further into democracy. The last degenerated into mob-rule, from which came a tyranny, and this rooted out the aristocracy and destroyed all the national constitutions. Such, in fact, was the history of all the Greek Republics.

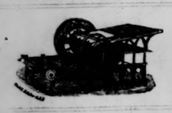
In this advanced age of the world, the moral and intellectual in man's nature, is become more and more dependant on books, and those who can and will not read, are placing themselves below the old standard of their class, and the tendency of the times is that each class of society more and more exclusive, associates with itself, cares for itself and sympathizes with itself. It is more observable in Europe than in this country, but is here making rapid strides. This phenomena will be seen to be more widespread the more attentively we examine it; and its importance grows with the study of it. We may call it the great disease of the modern world, that the cohesions of society are in horizontal layers alone.

Political economy is only valuable as are all the calculations of the shop; they are never elevating or refining, yet it has its uses, but only as a means to an end.

Shakespeare is without doubt the greatest intellect the world has ever seen. In his first efforts his poems, the creative power and the intellectual energy wrestles as in a war embrace. Each in its excess of strength, seems to threaten the extinction of the other. At length in the drama they were reconciled and fought each with its shield before the breast of the other.

It has been said of Shakespeare that he never mistakes the workings of his own mind, or the impressions of his own feelings, for the qualities and movements of external objects. He never confounds his own individuality with that of his characters, never like

NORTH CAROLINIAN.



EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, :::::: Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 5, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ENCOURAGING.

We are pleased to learn that the farmers are taking an interest in the Agricultural department of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. We find an increasing desire to learn more and more about the new and better processes of farming. It is encouraging. Intelligent thought, extensive observation, thorough investigation and correct practice are just as essential to successful farming as in any other branch of human effort. Let all these be fostered.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The great portion of the Virginia press would give us to understand that the morning of the Millenium has dawned in the Old Dominion. *The Ethiopian has changed his skin!* Henceforth Virginia will know no white, no black—no nothing but the common brotherhood of humanity. The Richmond *Whig* discourseth thus:

"The blood line which has been attempted to be drawn has left but faint traces, that will soon disappear, and future political parties will in all probability be formed without reference to race or color."

"From this day forward it may be confidently asserted that the white and colored people of Virginia will act in the main together."

In like manner the Lynchburg *Republican* and the Petersburg *Index* make joyous proclamation that Virginians, white and black, will soon become "a harmonious and united people" with no clauses in constitution or laws "denying the right of one class to equality with another."

Just think of it! Almost in the twinkling of an eye we find Virginia transformed, transfigured, metamorphosed by the possessing and suffusing soul of "old John Brown," which, in the very State where he was hanged, no longer marches on but is *at rest!* Has the day of miracles passed away?

WORDS OF GOOD CHEER.

We are continually receiving words of encouragement from all sections of the country. Thus far the NORTH CAROLINIAN has met with a magnificent reception. It shall be our aim to maintain its good character. A few of the commendatory notices of our cotemporaries have already been given. This week a few more are selected. Our brethren of the press have placed us under many obligations for their voluntary words of cheer.

The people too are writing us encouraging—nay flattering letters. Having established our papers to do good—to arouse the people of East North Carolina to their *true interests*—it is gratifying to find that our efforts are appreciated and our course endorsed by those whose

A prominent gentleman from Chowan county, N. C., writes:

"I am much pleased with the NORTH CAROLINIAN. It is just what we need."

Another influential public man of Wilmington N. C., says:

"Your paper exceeds my expectations. It is decidedly the best paper in the State."

A gentleman from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon the NORTH CAROLINIAN. I like its looks—type, heading, style and especially its *editorials*. They have the old ring."

An intelligent subscriber from Murfresboro, N. C., writes:

"Thank God for the NORTH CAROLINIAN. We have a live, liberal, progressive paper in the "Old North State" at last."

Another subscriber from Catawba Station N. C., says:

"Your paper pleases me. I think it just the kind of paper needed. It ought to circulate in all parts of the State."

A gentleman occupying a prominent official position in the central part of the State, in remitting his subscription, says:

"Allow me to say that I am greatly pleased with your paper. It is superior in appearance, in selections, in its editorials and in its general tone. It cannot fail to be of essential service to the party and the people."

A subscriber from Strasburg Pa., says

"Your paper gives tangible evidence that you are in full blast, and I am happy to say that it is hailed with delight by my family as well as myself. So ably conducted as it is it cannot fail of success."

A gentleman from Raleigh, N. C. writes:

"The NORH CAROLINIAN is received here regularly. It meets the highest approbation of every one who has read it."

A former resident of this place, now in Cleaveland, Ind., writes:

"Your valuable and able paper is a welcom visitor. It is a source of pleasure and gratification coming as it does from my old State and County. Its tone and spirit—what a change from a few years back and the olden times! Long may you live to battle for the "Rights of All."

A gentleman in Bradford county, Pa., writes:

"Learning that you were in the business again I sent for your paper. Its arrival did me good. It makes a beautiful appearance. The type is so clear, and the editorials—after the style so peculiarly your own. You always write *for the people*—adapt yourself to their understanding and wants."

A gentleman from Milton, N. C., writes:

"I saw a copy of the NORTH CAROLINIAN in the *Chronicle* office at this place, and was so much pleased with it that I have enclosed the subscription for the paper. It is the largest, best and most ably edited paper in the State."

And thus they come—words of encouragement and cheer. Friends and patrons! we will try to deserve your continued commendations.

STATE FAIR.—By announcement published on our fourth page it will be seen that the State Fair is advertised to be held at Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, of October.

LET US ALL CO-OPERATE.

The Republican Party is liberal, generous, magnanimous. It is the party of patriotism, the party of liberty, the party devoted to the Union. It put down a wicked rebellion, saved the Government from destruction and struck the shackles from every slave in the land. And now that the Government is safe and every man is free it would forgive all who accept the situation in good faith and prove themselves henceforth faithful and loyal. It has no revenge to gratify, no selfish ends to accomplish, nor any disposition to indulge in crimination and recrimination. It proscribes no man for opinion's sake but accords to all every right of thought and action not subversive of the government or dangerous to the liberties of the people. It is striving for the reorganization of our prostrate industries and the advancement of our national prosperity. Let every good citizen co-operate with it and the "peace" which all pray for will reign from the sea to the mountains and from the rivers to the plains.

STILL FURTHER INQUIRIES FROM THE NORTH.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN circulates largely in the North, and especially in central Pennsylvania. There is a growing interest among its readers in that section in whatever concerns this State. Many write to us inquiring:

"When is the best time to visit the South?"

We answer in October and November. During the months of August and September the people here take their recreation—spend most of their time at Nag's Head, or at the North in travel. It is the "slack time" for business. About the first of October the active season opens up and the people are at home. Come any time after the 1st of October.

A gentleman in Trenton, N. J., desires to know:

"What can town lots be purchased for in Elizabeth City per foot in the business section, and what in the suburbs?"

Town lots here are mostly large. Some comprize an acre of ground, others from one-eighth to a half an acre. In the business part of the City, the prices range according to improvements—from $400, to $8000, per lot. In the suburbs, vacant lots may be bought at $100, up to $250.

A subscriber from Frankford, Pa., asks,

"What is the price of Carolina fence rails, stout and 12 feet long? Also the prices of *heart* Cypress shingles 25 inches long and 6½ or 7 inches wide; and same width 30 inches long? Also the price of juniper shingles same width and 24 and 30 inches long?"

Upon inquiring we find that Cypress and juniper rails of the length inquired after are worth from $40, to $50 per thousand. Cypress shingles, first size, $10 per thousand; second size $12. The juniper shingles from $12 to $15.

A gentleman from Danville, Pa., writes:

"I notice the credit of your State Bonds in New York is very low. What is the matter? And what is likely to be the course of the State in reference to paying the interest? Some good advice to the authorities through your journal would no doubt be beneficial. In their anxiety to have facilites of that kind I think they have been rather reckless in

The credit of our State Bonds has been low in New York because of the failure hitherto of the Legislature making any provision for the payment of the interest. This failure was caused by the uncertainty attending reconstruction, and the short time elapsing since the State has been admitted to representation in Congress. The Legislature, however, has now provided by taxation, to be collected this year, to pay the interest on all the bonds issued prior to the war. The debt contracted in aid of the rebellion, in the express terms of the constitution *shall never be assumed or paid*. The old State debt, which by the Constitution is declared "sacred and inviolable" amounts to about $13,000, the accumulated interest running it up to near $18,000. Section 1. Chapter 44 of the Constitution requires that the payment of the interest falling due on bonds dated prior to May 20th 1861—the date of the Secession ordinance—shall be provided for by the Legislature. The Constitution, Sec. 3, Chap. 44 further requires that provision be made "for the payment in cash of the interest falling due on and after the first day of July, 1869, upon that portion of the bonds of the State which are dated on and after January 1st 1866." The Legislature has made the required provisions.

The Supreme Court having just decided that the *new* debt made by the last Legislature, in aid of new railroads, is unconstitutional—see decision on our first page—the debt of the State will be less by $3,150,000 than it otherwise would have been.

The Constitution of our State further requires that until the old State Bonds get *to be at par, no new debt* shall be created by the State, and not until then shall the State lend its aid, by endorsement or otherwise, to any new corporation.

Our correspondent will perceive that since the decision of the Court our State Bonds have already materially advanced. By January we predict an increase in value of at least 30 per cent.

THE CHANGE IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The changes of the last eight years in the National Capital seem little less than miraculous. The lastest illustration of the negro's status in the government of Washington City is seen in the fact that five men of his complexion were lately sworn as grand jurors, while nine others were summonsed as petit jurors. Judge FISHER, in the course of his charge to the grand jury, said:

"For the first time in the history of this district the tawny brown complexion of a race oppressed and degraded by six generations of slavery has at length in the seventh made its appearance in the grand jury box in the capital of a nation which may proudly boast, and with more truth and justice than the mother country, that the moment a slave shall have set his foot upon her free soil his shackles will fall, and he will stand forth redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation."

Hartford Prolific grapes are ripe in Florida.

THE REDUCTION OF THE TAX LISTS.

In another part of this issue of our paper will be found an important circular from the Public Treasurer to the Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, advising them to revise the list and not collect the taxes levied for the University, Eastern & Western, and Edenton & Suffolk Railroads. The amounts appropriated for these were—for the first $300,000; for the second $2,000,000; and for the third $850,000—making a total of $3,150,000, which must be deducted from the State debt. Read the circular.

We were both surprised and gratified to welcome to our sanctum during the past week our friend Dr. P. John. He does not look one bit the worse from his residence in the South, and its our opinion that the residents of the old North State, if they only furnish him the support to which he is entitled, have made an acquisition which will be of immense value to their state. The Doctor understands how to conduct a live paper, and will fight through all opposition.—*Bloomsburg (Pa.) Republican of July* 21.

The editor of the *Republican* insisted that his editorial rooms should be our head quarters during our recent sojourn in Bloomsburg, and we found it a cosy and hospitable place. Long may he and the *Republican* wave!

"Our Democratic friends of Pennsylvania must need a flagellation. They have taken off their coats and stepped up to the whipping post once more. We hope the Republicans will lay it on well this time."—*New York Citizen.*

Coming from a Democratic paper this is not very encouraging to our old copperhead neighbors in Pennsylvania. The *Citizen* may rest assured that the flagellation *will* be "well laid on." We know the boys proposing to do it, and we know that they are in dead earnest. Poor old PACKER will wish he never entered the canvass against the gallant hero of Lookout Mountain.

The Newark *Courier* thinks that to criticize a newspaper is an easy task, but to print one to please every body is a difficult undertaking.—*Baltimore American.*

We never tried to publish such a paper and never intend to. About the meanest thing that crawls the earth is the cringing, fawning editor—one who is afraid to speak out for fear of offending somebody. He seldom *pleases* anybody.

The national flag was unfurled at the hotel at White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the Fourth of July, for the first time since it was taken down in 1861. Of the four or five hundred guests at the house, much the greater number from the South, and, with the exception of a few representatives of Baltimore blood, they accepted the situation with a good grace.—*Exchange.*

And they are acting wisely. Their attempt to disrupt the government having failed, and by the arbitrament of the sword the question at issue decided against them, they would be worse than fools to keep up a hostile attitude. The government has been lenient—aye *forgiving*, and those who are wise meet its magnanimity in the proper spirit.

In reply to a paper which called Gen. Sherman "the coming man," a Georgia journal says it hopes that he is not com-

So long as Georgia is loyal to the Government of the fathers and respects the the flag of the country she need not fear Gen. SHERMAN or "any other man." As soon as she forgets this she'll have just *such a visit* repeated.

The *Herald* states that Mr. Packer has planked down a million of dollars in greenbacks to pay the cost of the canvass, to make him the next Governor of Pennsylvania.—*Exchange.*

We suppose then that the *Herald* thinks there are a million reasons why he should be elected. But he won't be.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY.—The July number of this wide awake and progressive Magazine is on our table. The object and scope of PACKARD essentially differs from that of any other periodical. *First*, It aims to interest a large class of readers without resorting to *fiction*—the publisher fully believing not only that "truth is *stranger* than fiction," but that, if properly presented, it has more of the real elements of popularity, and surely serves a more beneficent purpose. *Second*, By employing only the best writers, and confining them to subjects of present interest, and restricting them as to space, the articles are direct, pointed and brilliant, without a chance to become dull or prosy; and so the magazine is universally pronounced "readable from beginning to end." Price $1 a year. Address S. S. PACKARD 937 Broadway, N. Y.

A FEW MORE NOTICES OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

We clip a few more of the notices received since our last issue. Our cotemporaries of the press will accept our thanks for their kind notices of our new enterprize. It affords us pleasure to be able to inform them that already our circulation far exceeds what we had anticipated. The NORTH CAROLINIAN is bound to be a success.

We have received the first number of *The North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City, N.C., by Dr. P. John, formerly of this place. It bears evidence of the Doctor's usual vim and ability and we doubt not the *North Carolinian* will at once take front rank among the journals of the "Old North State." Dr. John, though differing with us politically is not a carpet-bagger in the ordinary sense of the term, and has removed to North Carolina with the intention of making it his permanent residence, and aid by capital and labor to develop its resources, and advocate its material interests.—*Columbian, Bloomsburg Pa.*

We are in receipt of the *North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Dr. Palemon John, late of the *Columbia Republican*, at Bloomsburg Pa. The first number bears date of July 1st. It is a large, handsome sheet, eight columns to the page, advocates Republican principles, of course, and is conducted with Dr. John's well known ability. We wish the Dr. the best possible success, both politically and pecuniarily in the old North State.—*Sunbury (Pa) Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the *North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City, N. C.—Dr. Palemon John, Editor and Proprietor. The paper presents a very neat and tasty typographical appearance. Its editorial columns show that the Doctor is still sound on the great principles of human freedom. His vigorous and ready pen will do much towards educating the people of the South in those principles which have given the Northern States an impetus unknown south of Mason and Dixon's line. He has our best wishes for success.—*Bradford (Pa.) Reporter.*

A new candidate for public favor, the *North Carolinian*, is just started at Elizabeth City, N. Carolina, by P. John Esq., formerly editor of the Columbia (Pa.) *Republican*. The "North Columbian" is Republican in politics, but will be devoted especially to the advancement of local interests in the "old North State." The Doctor is a ready writer, and will make the paper worthy the support of the people in whose midst he has located. We wish him abundant success in his new enterprise.—*Clearfield (Pa.) Journal.*

We are in receipt of *The North Carolinian*, published by Dr. P. John, late of the Bloomsburg *Republican*. It is a large sized sheet, conducted with the Doctors usual ability and vigor. We are pleased to place it upon our exchange list and heartily wish its proprietor abundant success.—*Berwick (Pa) Gazette.*

A new paper, of the Republican family, *The North Carolinian*, has been started at Elizabeth City N. C. Mr. Palemon John, late of Pennsylvania, Editor and Proprietor. In size it is perhaps the largest paper issued in the State, and edited with considerable ability. Barring its politics, we wish it success.—*Statesville (N. C.) American.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Edenton—Past and Present. No. I.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

It is an interesting and at the same time, a somewhat melancholy occupation of the mind to remember that more than two centuries have gone by since this place and the country surrounding were occupied by the aboriginal inhabitants. To-day not a single representative of the once numerous tribe, the Chowanokes, is to be found in all the country around Edenton, formerly comprising flourishing and thickly settled Indian encampments and villages. As a people the unfortunate Chowanokes have sunk forever in the grave, and few of us ever think of their past existence. The blast of death has swept over thousands, and the very dust of the Indian may, perchance, be mingled with the soil of the fields we now cultivate. So long, however, as our little County shall exist—whenever the name Chowan shall be pronounced the name of this extinct Indian tribe, the Chowanokes, will be preserved and the town of Edenton, the capital of Chowan County, will transmit to succeeding generations the name of Charles Eden, Royal Governor of the acient province.

All this beautiful country around Edenton was once called Queen Annie's Creek; from the best information we can obtain we are of opinion that it was settled sometime previous to the year 1701. The "History of North Carolina," by Wheeler, fixes the date of the first settlement in the year 1716; but this evidently seems incorrect, as from the minutes of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, the first meeting of that body was held on the 28th day of December 1701. The early settlers of this section of North Carolina must have been a very superior class of the English population. They were well educated, and no doubt a number of them had enjoyed excellent educational advantages in the "old country." The learning and talent of most of these men would have shown conspicuously in almost any community. A great deal of the early history of the State is associated with the legislature assembled in the year 1770, and several of the sterling and leading characters of that period resided at or near Edenton. Here were the homes of Gov. Johnston, Hon. Hugh Williamson, Judge Iredell and other eminent men, who fill honorable places in the history of our country. Joseph Hewes, one of the illustrious signers of the Declaration of Independence, resided at or near Edenton.

No stranger ever visits this little town without being pleased with its appearance. The beautiful sheet of water in its front takes the name of General George Monk, Duke of Albemarle. The streets are wide, running at right angles, North and South, East and West. A number of handsome residences adorn the town, which with the exception of a few brick, are constructed principally of wood, and being generally painted or white-washed, the houses, though mostly of an ancient style of architecture present quite a neat and confortable appearance. The streets are finely ornamented with shade trees, which are set in rows along the borders of the sidewalks. The principal stores and business houses are situated on Main Street. A dwelling house is now standing on this street, in an apparantly fine state of preservation, which was built in the year 1757 for Francis Corbin, then the agent of the Lords Proprietors. The frame and other building material were brought from England. In the parlor of the residence is now to be seen the beautiful portrait of Mrs. Penelope Barker, who, it is said, was the lady that presided at the famous meeting held in this town at Mrs. King's, just on the eve of the American Revolution, when our patriotic maternal ancestors resolved "to drink no more of England's tea, until the Independence of the country should be established."

In 1745 during the administration of Gov. Gabriel Johnston, and in the reign of George the Second, an act was passed to empower the Commissioners of the town to erect and build, bridges, a public wharf and market house and also to build a school house. Four hundred and twenty acres of land, lying in the fork of Queen Annie's Creek in Chowan County, bounded Eastward by the lands of Miles Gale, Northward by the lands of William Badham and George Sisles, on the Westward by the Beaver Dam and Creek, and on the Southward by the Sound, had been previously purchased by the public and laid out "for a town called Edenton." A portion of this land was divided into lots of half acres, suitable for residences and building purposes. Convenient streets were also laid out in the year 1745, places being reserved for a church, Governor's House, Court House, Cemetery, Market House, Council Room and Town Commons. The Commissioners of Edenton at this time were Thomas Barker, John Craven, Joseph Blount, Charles Blount, and James Luton. In these days there were few town laws, but by act of Assembly elections were held for the officers of the town. Thomas Barker was Town Treasurer, and had power to collect and receive all monies, giving bond in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling for "the just performance of said trust." During the year 1756 His Excellency, the Governor, did not reside or keep officers in Edenton, as eight acres of land, heretofore appropriated for the use of the Governor, or Commander in Chief, were not applied to any use, and therefore the land set apart for the officers of the Government was sold. This property was divided into half acre lots, and the Commissioners were empowered to sell it. This same year provision was made for completing the Episcopal Church, which was not finished even in the year 1737. This Church building is at present standing and shows even at this late day no signs of decay. In 1756 in order to raise money for finishing the Church an annual tax "of two shillings proclamation money was laid on each taxable person in the Parish of St. Paul's in the County of Chowan." The tax was to be continued for two years and the Sheriff of the county had power to collect in the same manner, as other public taxes. Commissioners were appointed to finish the building of the Church, and they were impowered to call all former Commissioners to account, even their heirs, executors and administrators, were held responsible. On the Church Commissioners failing to account properly for the monies received by them, they were liable to be sued in the Supreme Court of Edenton. Thus it appears that our forefathers were determined to finish the building of the Church, even if it did require stringent measures to do it.

The Records of St. Paul's Church are of very ancient date, extending as far back as the year 1701, when the first meeting of the Vestry was held at the house of Thomas Gilliam Esq., Dr. John Blair was the first Minister 1704. In obedience to "an act of Assembly made the 12th day of November 1701" the following Vestry was appointed, viz:

Hon. Henderson Walker, James Long, Col. Thomas Pollock, Nathaniel Chevin, Wm. Duckenfield, William Banbury, Nicholas Crisp, Wm. Wilkenson, Edward Smithwrick, Thomas Luton, John Blount, Thomas Blount.

The minutes of the Vestry are written on thick paper, in a clear, and legible hand. Among the papers of interest found in the minutes of the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, is a Declaration dated June 19th 1776, signed by all the Vestry fifteen days before the Declaration of Independence was signed by the American Congress. This interesting document of the Vestry reads as follows:

"We the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the King, and acknowledging the constitutional executive power of the Government do solomnly profess, testify and declare, that we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain, nor any member or constituent branch thereof have a right to impose Taxes upon these Colonies, to regulate the internal policy thereof; and that all attempts by Fraud or Force to establish and exercise such claims and powers are Violations of the Peace and Security of the people, and *ought to be resisted* to the utmost; and that the people of this province singly and collectively are bound by the Acts and Resolutions of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, because in both they are freely represented by persons chosen by themselves; and we do solemnly, and sincerely promise and engage under the sanction of Virtue, Honor, and the sacred love of Liberty and our country, to maintain and support all every the Acts, Resolutions, and Regulations of the said Continental and Provincial Congresses, to the utmost of our power and ability. In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands this 19th day of June 1776:

Richard Hoskins, David Rice, Aaron Hill, Pelatiah Walton, Wm. Hinton, Thomas Benbury, Jacob Hunter, Thomas Bonner, William Boyed, John Beasly, William Bennett, William Roberts."

In the year 1728 Col. Edward Mosley presented a silver Chalice and Plate to the Parish of St. Paul's, and the same is in use at the present day. Many fond recollections of Edenton people cluster around this venerable old Church. Here many of our ancestors worshiped and in the cemetery surrounding the Church rest the last remains of hundreds, and we might almost add thousands, who are released from earthly cares and ambitions.

"Such graves as these are pilgrim shrines."

CHOANOKE.

Edenton, N. C., July 29, 1869.

From Tarboro—The Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of N. C.

TARBORO, N. C. July 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of North Carolina, convened in the Hall of Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, at this place on the 20th inst. Your town was represented by W. H. Clark, Esq. After a session of three days the body adjourned to meet in Goldsboro on the third Tuesday in July, 1870. The following are the the officers elected. R. W. G. M., W. S. Smith of Wilmington; R. W. D. M., Dr. J. H. Baker of Tarboro; R. W. G. W., A. Barnes of Wilson; R. W. G. Secretary, J. W. Gulick of Goldsboro; R. W. G. Chaplain, A. Paul Repiton of Wilmington. Representative to the Grand Lodge of the U. S., W. H. Clark of Elizabeth City. The latter body will be held in San Francisco this year. C.

[The above communication was crowded out of our last issue.—ED.]

From Hertford, N. C.

HERTFORD, N. C. August 2 1869

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

Our little town was thrown into a very excited state on yesterday, by an attempt of the prisoners confined in the county jail to make their escape. Zion C. Haskett white, confined on a charge of larceny, Jerry Felton, colored, undergoing punishment for mule stealing, and Sam. Dail, colored, convicted at last court of two larcenies were the parties engaged.

Felton and Dail, who were confined up stairs, succeeded in breaking the bars of the door at the foot of the stairs, and effected an entrance into the main passage below, and then releasing Hasket from confinement by breaking open the door of his room on the ground floor, they placed themselves at the main entrance to make their escape as soon as the jailor, Thomas Elliott should come with their dinners.

About two o'clock, Mr. Elliott arrived, and on opening the outer door, was immediately seized by Hasket, and pulled into the jail. Hasket then struck him four blows on the head, with a bar of iron about two feet long, near two inches wide, and some ¾ of an inch thick, and Felton struck one blow with a similar weapon, Mr. Elliott was felled by the 3rd or 4th blow, and the prisoners fled from the jail, leaving him no doubt in their opinion, to die. The noise created by the prisoners and jailor, soon attracted the attention of the citizens nearest to the scene, and in ten minutes, the citizens of the town, with scarcely an exception, Peace officers and no officers, black and white, old and young, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude," were in hot pursuit. Our people were in such close pursuit, that they soon hemmed the prisoners in a swamp on the southern border of the town, and within the space of two hours from the original escape, the prisoners, all three, were escorted with the pomp and solemnity befitting the occasion, to their elegant brick residence in the rear of the Court-house. Here they can again enjoy the pleasing smiles of the jailor, Mr. Elliott, who, though badly wounded, will soon be able to revisit his late battle field. Too much cannot be said in praise of our people for their conduct on this occasoin. I doubt if any people ever responded to a call of the kind with such unanimity. A few, both of the white and colored portions of our citizens, especially distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity—but where almost an entire population turned out and tried their best, in the performance of duty, it would, perhaps, be improper to particularize. We are pleased to say that Mr. Elliott the jailor is in a fair way of a rapid recovery.

A.

From Belvidere N. C.

August, 2 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

This is quite a nice little Village situated eight miles from the town of Hertford immediately on the road leading from thence to the town of Gatesville, and twenty two miles from E. City. The kindness and hospitality of its inhabitants and the people generally in this vicinity, cannot be surpassed. The most of them belong to the society of Friends. Their Meeting-house is one and a half miles from this place, where they have meeting twice a week, on every Thursday and Sabbath, at eleven o'clock A. M. We suppose it numbers as many members as any denomination in the vicinity and is constantly increasing.

The crops in this section are very promising—have suffered some with drought—but from what we can learn and have seen, we think it will be a fine yield of corn, peanuts, potatoes, cotton; and the what crop already harvested was excellent. We have had but little rain for two months, until within the last few days, and we have not a supply now.

On Saturday last the colored Republicans turned out in large numbers at a point near here, we suppose from all accounts and what we witnessed, that there were at least a thousand present, men women and children, from three months of age to ninety-three years, of all sizes. They made quite a grand display, several speeches were delivered, after which they marched to this place, giving loud cheering for the Constitution, the Republican party, and to several gentlemen of the Village, then singing in concert the parting song, "Happy Greeting to all," were dispersed, and each returned to his respective place of abode, quietly and peaceably; thus ended the grand "turn out" so long talked of by the participants.

Our election is close at hand. This Township numbers from five to six hundred voters, and we think the Republicans will give a large majority. They are alive to their interest both white and colored. We will furnish you with the election returns as soon as over.

B.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER GEO. WASHINGTON is withdrawn from the line between Elizabeth City and Norfolk until further notice. The Steamer Elizabeth City will make the usual trips.

C. C. ALLEN,
Gen'l Agent Dismal Swamp S. T. Co.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 5, 1869–3t.

D. W. HILL,
NO. 5 CAMPBELL'S WHARF,
NORFOLK, VA.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STOVES, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.
Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets made to order.
Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any other house in the City.
August 5, 1869–1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE SWAMP LAND.—I will sell at public sale, on the first Monday in September, 1869, at the Court-house door in the town of Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., between twenty and thirty thousand acres of valuable SWAMP LAND, well timbered with cypress, juniper and pine, lying immediately on the bank of the Chowan river, with three creeks running through the land, navigable for vessels of large size. The above land will be sold to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection against the firm of Brady, Bond & Roberts and the Swamp Company.

B. F. WILLEY, Sheriff.

☞ Parties making application to David Parker or John Brady, at Gatesville, at any time before the sale, may purchase the above property at private sale, and upon favorable terms.

August 5, 1869–ts.

THE NORFOLK CANNING COMPANY.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open at the office of the President, under the Atlantic Hotel, Main street.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, President. R. McCURDY, Treasurer.

JOHN A. LAUBACH, General Superintendent.

DIRECTORS:—R. McCurdy, E. J. Bennett, Wm. H. Armstrong, Lukens Pierce, John A. Laubach, James P. Johnson, John J. Pearce, Gilbert Elliott.

THE NORFOLK CANNING CO.

Written Proposals from the Stockholders of the Company will be received until November 1st, for supplying the Company in 1870 with the following:

1,000,000 QUARTS STRAWBERRIES,
100,000 BUSHELS TOMATOES,

And all other Produce usually required by such establishments, such as Peas, Peaches, Apples, and other fruits and vegetables.

Proposers will be required to state the quantity of each article they will supply, and the best quality only will be bought by the Company. They will be required to deliver within a stated time the articles they propose to supply.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1869–3m.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.

Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5–6m.

MORE FARMS FOR SALE.

The North Carolina Land and Lumber Co. offer the following additional farms for sale:

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 46 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A tract of 5000 acres of land in Craven county, on the Neuse river, near Newbern; generally covered with the best quality timber, comprising cypress, juniper, poplar and a large amount of the best heart pine, a high ridge passing through it; peculiarly adapted to the growth of pine, and making favorable localities for building. The main body of the land is of black loam, with a sub-soil of marly clay, and cannot be surpassed in fertility and productiveness. It is penetrated by several bold streams, navigable for small vessels, with a fall sufficient to give ample drainage, and is said to contain an inexhaustible bed of Iron ore of the best quality. Price $3,00 per acre, on easy terms.

A tract of land situated in Camden and Currituck counties, containing 12,800 acres, principally original growth timber, comprising pine, juniper, cypress, and other valuable timber. These lands are situated about midway between Norfolk, Va., and Elizabeth City, N. C., and lying between and adjacent to the Albemarle and Chesapeake and Dismal Swamp Canals. The soil is of the best quality, and the timber in unlimited quantity. Price moderate and terms easy. GEO. D. POOL,
General Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 5, 1869.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many people this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functions of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes impurity tion, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and clearness the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. The soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood, poison at once, before itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, ions purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES DUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the nal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work surely and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate portance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, ity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharge sion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly neys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinery passages. When we recollect never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that them.

Have no hesitation in writing to me, and stating your case in full, and I will promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist

LABORATORY AND OFFICE No. 6 MAIN STREET, Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1869.

Special New-paper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro, N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

The Norfolk Canning Company advertise.

Joshua Horner, of Baltimore, advertises Fine Dust.

D. W. Hill, of Norfolk, advertises Staves, Tinware, &c.

Dr. J. J. Lawrence, of Norfolk, advertises "Koskos."

R. F. Willey, Sheriff of Gates Co., advertises 250 acres Land for sale.

The Land and Lumber Co. advertise more farms.

C. C. Allen, General Agent or Dismal Swamp S. T. Co., publishes notice.

Kirkland & Co., of Baltimore, advertise the Gilmor House.

Local and Personal.

☞ The weather is delightful.

☞ Correspondents will oblige us by studying brevity.

☞ The man who *minds his own business* has a good, steady employment. If we are not mistaken he will get rich.

☞ The length of the important Decissions on our first page has crowded out our usual story this week.

☞ We have made arrangements for a regular weekly report of the temperature of the weather at this place.

☞ Magistrates and Ministers are reminded that they are under a penalty for marriage licences not returned within a certain time. Return them, and the marriages will be inserted.

☞ The proceedings of the Commencement Exercises of the Lincoln Institute, at Murfreesboro, came just before going to press.

☞ E. F. MURFEE, Esq., the popular Mail Agent on the Steamer Ella, has again placed us under obligations for late copies of New York and Baltimore papers.

☞ We were shown on yesterday a tomato measuring fourteen and a half inches in circumference and weighing sixteen and a half ounces. It was from the garden of A. L. Jones of this place.

☞ An interesting article on the nature, virtues and uses of Carbolic Acid will be found on our fourth page, copied from the Wilmington *Star*. Let everybody read it.

☞ Our Devil insists that, as a Temperance beverage *cold water* is better than "lager beer." We endorse his statement, especially if it is Ice Water from Col. Guirkin's.

☞ The proceedings of the meeting held by our friends in Pettecasy, N. C., on the 15th ult., did not reach us until the 29th after our issue. Hence their non-appearance in our paper. The same is true of the Woodville meeting.

☞ The total eclipse of the sun on Saturday, the 7th, will begin at Elizabeth City about 5 o'clock, p. m. We caution people against looking for the eclipse without something to protect the eye. Smoked glass serves the purpose.

☞ We hear it reported that there are a few stalks of Canada Thistle growing near town on the banks of the river. *Destroy them, root and branch.* If left to ripen and spread they will be hard to eradidate. DESTROY THEM.

☞ For the past two weeks there has been but one Boat running between this place and Norfolk. This delays our Northern packages one day. We understand that the other Boat will soon go on again.

☞ A correspondent from Long Ridge, N. C., inquires whether we will take Postage Stamps in payment for the NORTH CAROLINIAN. We answer *yes*. Let them be *three cent* stamps. To his other question we also give an affirmative reply.

☞ "Inquirer" is informed that by Act of Congress March 4, 1862, an additional Representative was allowed to each of eight specified States. In Illinois this additional member is elected by the whole State at large. In the other States there was a redistribution of districts.

☞ Below we again insert the Elizabeth City Township Republican ticket. As the election occurs to-day, let every Republican turn out and give the ticket a full support.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:
GEORGE W. COBB, JESSE BROWN,
HUGH CALE, JABEZ PRITCHETT,
ARTHUR L. JONES, JOSHUA FLEMING,
WILLIAM KRAUSS.

FOR TOWNSHIP CLERK:
BENJAMIN F. KEATON.

FOR CONSTABLE:
JAMES S. WILCOX.

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE:
WILLIAM H. DOHERTY,
SELIM SUTTON,
WHITMEL LANE.

☞ We learn that Rev. W. H. PITT, Pastor of the African M. E. Church at this place, is about to start on a visit North partly for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of his church and people here. He is one of the early pioneers in the work of organizing churches in this State, is an efficient minister and christian gentleman. We bespeak for him a generous reception.

☞ Taking a jaunt through the country the other day we met our friend T. J. MURDEN Esq., who kindly invited us over to see his farm. We were much interested in what we saw. He pays more attention to manuring, improved stock and better agricultural implements than too many of our farmers, and the results are evident in his good crops, splendid cattle, fine looking shoats and valuable mules. He believes in progress and improvement and feels like encouraging everything calculated to develop the country. This is the right spirit. Let it become universal.

☞ WM. F. SAUNDERS Esp., of this county, will accept our thanks for a copy of *The Little Adder*, published at Salsbury, N. C., in 1860.

☞ REGISTRATION progesses slowly. At the time of going to press, fifty white and one hundred and twenty-seven colored voters had registered.

☞ Col. HIRAM E. STILLEY, of Washington, N. C., has been appointed Assessor of this District, in place of R. Peimont of this place. We are acquainted with the Colonel and congratulate him on his success.

☞ We are pleased to learn that the prospects of the Fall session of the University at Chapel Hill, to commence on the 18th inst., are favorable. A large number of young gentlemen have made application for admission. The entire expenses, including books, will be from $85 to $100. Let these young men of our State who desire a liberal education embrace the offer made by the University.

☞ A few days ago, in company with a few friends, we visited the ruins of the ancient building at Brick House landing, near six miles down the river. This house was built anterior to the Revolution, the outside brick having been burned and brought over from England. Only the walls remain, but the brick are still in a remarkable state of preservation. The window frames and sills, made of red ceder and exposed to a hundred years of sunshine and storm, are as sound as the day they were made.

☞ We had a visit from DAVID PARKER Esq., of Gates county, on Monday. He is one of the most noted men of Eastern North Carolina and is known as the manufacturer of the celebrated "Parker's Apple Brandy." It is made from what he calls the "Jonathan Apple," the cider of which he informs us will not make vinegar. Some years he makes sixty barrels of the brandy, and has it from two to twenty years old. The latter brings $10 a gallon. It is said to be superior to the best French Brandy.

☞ James B. Russell, Esq., of Nag's Head, will accept our thanks for a copy of the *Raleigh Register* of November 29, 1836, and of the *Edenton Sentinel* of September 10, 1842. The following is from the local columns of the latter:

"Several farmers of this and the adjoining county of Perquimons, who are at present on a visit to Nag's Head, where they usually spend a few months in summer, have sent home to their plantations for hands *to open the inlet at Nag's Head!!*

☞ MR. JONAS MORGAN, residing about two miles from this city, has left a stalk of corn at our office measuring *sixteen feet and three inches!* We have *heard* of tall corn but never saw any to equal this. It reminds us of the story of the Missourian who told the traveler that each stalk of his corn had nine ears on it and was fifteen feet high. "That's nothing to our corn," replied the traveler. "Up in Illinois, where I come from, we always had nine ears to each stalk, and *a peck of shelled corn* hanging to each tassel; but we never could raise any field beans with it." "Why." "Because the corn grew so fast that it always pulled the beans up."

☞ Mr. Arnold, of New Liberty, Ky., planted 1 lb of Early Rose Potatoes on the 15th of April. He dug from them on the 15th of July 81 lbs. *—Sentinel.*

The above was pretty fair, but Dr. R. K. SPEED of this place has beaten him. The Doctor planted 1 lb 7 oz., of the same variety of potatoes on the 15th of February, and dug from them on the 14th of July 167½ lbs of good, sound potatoes, besides a half a peck of unsound and more than that quantity of rotten ones not weighed. Mr. J. PRITCHARD, also of this place, planted 1 lb of the same variety and dug 80 lbs in the latter part of June. Dr. SPEED informs us that he planted his potatoes in trenches dug about 10 inches deep, with a slight sprinkle of Guano, covered with sufficient earth to prevent the potatoe from coming in contact with the Guano, upon which the potatoes were placed 12 inches apart, and covered 4 inches deep with well rotted stable manure, and the whole covered with pine straw about 4 inches. No other cultivation.

☞ A correspondent informs us that, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last the barn of Joseph F. Newby was burned to the ground. Fortunately everything was removed excepting some machinery, oats and wheat. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss supposed to be $2500.

☞ The Yacht "Dorlon," Capt. Mott, makes semi-weekly trips to Nag's Head. We take pleasure in recommending this fast line to our friends. Capt. Mott only wants five hours to make the trip. Many of our citizens are the constant patrons of this "air line" and all speak in high terms of the conveniences of the "Dorlon" and the urbanity of Capt. Mott.

☞ We learn that Rev. W. H. PITT, Pastor of the African M. E. Church at this place, is about to start on a visit North partly for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of his church and people here. He is one of the early pioneers in the work of organizing churches in this State, is an efficient minister and christian gentleman. We bespeak for him a generous reception.

Circular from the State Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, July 22d, 1869.

To the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the County of——

SIR: The Supreme Court of the State has decided in the case of the University Railroad Company vs. the Governor and Treasurer, that special taxes levied to pay interest on bonds authorized to be issued for the purpose of building railroads, which were not begun and unfinished at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, are unconstitutional.

After consultation with the Council of State and the Attorney General, in view of said decision, we are advised that the principle of the decision undoubtedly includes the following railroads, viz: The University Railroad, the Eastern and Western Railroad, the Edenton and Suffolk Railroad.

By section 26 of "An act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State, on property, pools and income," ratified March 13, 1869, the Commissioners of the Counties have power to revise tax lists, where excessive taxes are imposed. We therefore advise you to amend the tax lists of your County by striking therefrom the special taxes pronounced void by the above mentioned decision.

For the above Roads the taxes on the real and personal property of the State are as follows:

University Railroad, one-hundreth of one per cent.

Eastern and Western Railroad, one-twentieth of one per cent.

Edenton and Suffolk Railroad, one-fortieth of one per cent,

Aggregate, seventeen-two hundreths of one per cent. or 8½ cents on the $100 value.

We think it best that this per centage should be deducted from the special taxes.

Under Section 19 of the aforesaid act it is the duty of the Commissioners to make all calculations necessary for ascertaining the amount of taxes due by each tax payer.

We think it best, therefore, that the Commissioners shall make the correction above indicated. By employing several Clerks, which is no doubt best, this work can be done so speedily as to involve only a few days delay. The corrections can be entered on the lists in any convenient blank column.

After all the corrections have been made the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners must forward to the Auditor an amended abstract showing the taxes general and special due by the county to the Public Treasury.

In carrying into effect the foregoing recommendation it is not at all necessary that there shall be any delay in the collection of taxes.

The Sheriffs will be held rigidly to the accountability prescribed by law.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer.
H. ADAMS, Auditor.

From Washington.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has reports showing disposal of 47,512 acres of the public lands during June.

Secretary Robeson is decidedly in favor of the election of Stokes as Governor of Tennessee, as he holds that Stokes is the legitimate Republican candidate.

It is said that the Cabinet will discuss the question of applying the test oath to the new Virginia Legislature.

It has been decided at the Treasury Department to allow the national banks designated as Government depositories to exchange bonds deposited by them as security for Government funds in their possession.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that American steamboats which merely touch at ports on the lakes and on the coast, shall not be subject to entrance and clearance fees.

It is understood that Secretary Cox has been tendered the new Judgeship in Ohio, but it is believed he will decline the honor. Many of his friends urge him to accept.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has been advised by his physician to leave Washington and spend some weeks upon the Rocky Mountains. Mr. S. expects to leave early in August, if able to travel, and go to Laramie Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Letters from Europe state that Secretary Boutwell's management of the Treasury Department has done much to strengthen the credit of our Government abroad.

Commissioner Delano has awarded the contract for distillery locks to the Townsend Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo.

Sherman and Rawlins have been consulted regarding the efficiency and economy of the military in the South.

The policy of the President regarding the Mississippi and Texas elections will be governed by future events.

The President has appointed Hiram E. Stilley Assessor of the 1st North Carolina district, and W. D. Jones Assessor of the 4th North Carolina district.

The Secretary of the Treasury orders the Treasury at New York for the purchase of two million dollars worth of bonds weekly during August in addition to a million every two weeks for a sinking fund.

The debt statement shows a reduction of seven million dollars.

The public debt shows a coin balance of $66,000,000, coin certificates $36,500,000, currency balance $23,000,000, sinking fund $12,000,000. and other bonds purchased $15,000,000.

During the past few days the White House has been undergoing repairs, and the President has occupied Judge Dent's residence.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Public school teachers at Richmond, Va., receive from $40 to $60 per month.

The Norfolk *Journal* says the health of that city was never better than at present.

Nine companies in Minnesota are constructing an aggregate of 541 miles of railroad.

A duty of 45 per cent, in gold, is charged on all fancy goods bought in Canada and brought over.

Ex-President Johnson was successfully operated on at Fayetteville, Tenn., on the 13th instant, fot cancer on the temple.

James M. Williams and Samuel Monroe were killed at Indianapolis, recently, having been crushed under a passing locomotive.

A woman in New Orleans was arrested for throwing a pail of boiling water over a man. Her defence was that she mistook him for her husband.

Miss Mitchell, teacher of astronomy in Vassar College, is going to Burlington, Iowa, with her class of young ladies, to observe the solar eclipse.

A little domestic trouble in Michigan, where a man eloped with his brother's wife, has been amicably settled by an equitable division of children and furniture.

A colored boy in Maury county, Tennessee, killed a rattlesnake last week which had "forty-five rattles." "For weeks previous," it is said, "he terrified the whole country with his noise at night."

A political fracas occurred at Upper Three Runs, Barnvill District, S. C., a few days ago in which two men were killed and several wounded. The affair was confined to whites.

The Charlotte *Times* says that on Wednesday evening last a hail storm passed within a mile and a half of that city, following the creek and doing considerable damage to the corn. Major Morrow's corn was riddled—nothing but the stalks left.

A company of Northern Capitalists are about closing a bargain for a large tract of land near Bay River (in this county) on which they calculate to settle two hundred families. That is just what we want to develop our resources.—*Newbern Times.*

The Norfolk *Journal* says the American Fibre Company are about to establish works about five miles from that city for the manufacture of paper out of swamp reeds. They may also manufeture mats, and if they do they will employ about 1,000 hands.

ITEMS.

Asa Packer gives the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee $100,000 for the priviiege of being beaten for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Virginia Legislature will meet on the foruth Tuesday after the promulgation by the commanding General of the ratification of the Constitution.

When Dan Rice's first wife ran away with an affinity, the bereaved husband said, "it is a comfort to know that she went off with a gentleman."

The word d-e-b-t is composed of the initials of "Dun every body twice." C-r-e-d-i-t is formed of the initial letters of "Call regularly every day—I'll trust."

Josh Billings says: "When a young man ain't good for anything else, I like to see him carry a gold-headed cane. If he can't buy a cane, let him part his hair in the middle!"

A country editor, who is not altogether up with the times, informs an expectant public that the "Yale boys" have arrived in England to row against Oxford.

The old war-horse of the Illinois Democratic, William A Richardson, says neigh to an attempt to send him to a recent county Convention. In his letter declining he says his publick is life closed.

Buhrer, Copperhead canidate for Treasurer of Ohio, is sorry he was nominated First, because it will cost him $1,000. Second, because he will not be elected. These are Mr. Buhrer's two reasons.

Commend us to the Democracy for light-fingerd op'nion. In Ohio we cannot tell for the life of us under which thimble Rosecrans is, while in Pennsylvania' their *naivete* in abstract, Buckalew's and sublime Packer's greenbacks is incomparable.

A Cincinnati man who recently visited Maine wrote home that it was no credit to the people that they were temperate as a class, since their water was so good and their whisky so poor.

Pollard, in his volume upon the war, says Gen. Lee carried on the war coldly, as a painful matter of business, regarding secession as a mistake from the beginning.

A letter was received at the New York Post Office on Sunday having the following direction:

JORDAN, Minn., July, 14th, 1869.

UNCLE SAMUEL—*Dear Sir:*
Like a weaver's shuttle, to the East let me flee,
To the State of New Jersey, down by the sea:
When at Millville I stop, pray give me a toss
To John Heathcote the fiddler and weaving room boss.

The world is on the tiptoe of expectation. The Boston *Journal* says: "Boston has a surprise in store for the people which will eclipse even the Peace Jubilee. It may take two years to perfect it."

At an India rubber factory in Park Row may be seen, it is said, the largest belting ever made for a mill. The greatest belting ever heard of in connection with a "mill," was that given by Allen to McCoole recently.

Temperature at Elizabeth City,

For the week ending July 31.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on the 28th, 88° in shade.
" 31st, 68°.
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—76 5-7°.
Showery on the 26th, 28th and 30th.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—On the 14th ult., at his residence, near College Hill, Miss., Mr. A. S. LEWIS, formerly of Camden Co.

HENLON—Near Oxford, Miss., on the 20th ult., Mrs. SARAH HENLON, of paralysis, in the sixty-third year of her age. Mrs. H. formerly resided in Camden.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ALEXINA HOUSE, NAG'S HEAD, N. C.
A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

July 30th.—M. B. Culpepper, Eliz. City; T. H Harris, Petersburg, Va.

July 31st.—Miss Mary Bond, Edenton; Miss Clara Bond, Edenton. J R Lovesay, Balto. Md; Miss G M Capehart, J B Martin and lady, Bertie; J E Norfleet, Dr. W A B Norcum, W A Moore, Miss Fannie Paxton, Edenton; Jno. W Sessums and lady, Mis. Annie Wiggins, T I Barbage, Coleraine; W H Jones, Edenton; J W Beasley, Miss M Beasley, Miss A Beasley, Coleraine; O C F Coke, T M Small, Edenton; Jno. W Lawrence, Franklin, Va; A J Bilosoly, Portsmouth, Va; J D Riddick, Riddicksville; E F Murfee and lady, Miss Josie Murfee, Franklin, Va; W R Russell, Norfolk, Va; J W Edwards, Stmr. Ella; S T Gaylord, Plymouth.

August 1st.—T D Pendleton, E. City; Miss Ferebee, Miss Duke, Dennis Ferebee, Ed. Deford, Camden; Miss Josephine Turner, Miss Boggs Labyoteaux, Miss Jeunie Labyoteaux, Eliz. City; Miss Sarah E Mott, R S D Holbrooke, Roanoke Island.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.		50 @	$1,00
" Dried ₱ lb.			18
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.			30
" Fresh "		10 @	15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb			22
" Rib side			20
" Shoulder			18
" Hams, country		18 @	20
" " sugar cured		23 @	25
Butter—Country		25 @	30
" N.Y. State		50 @	55
Beeswax—₱ lb		30 @	35
Corn—₱ bu.			80
Cheese—₱ lb.			28
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair		25 @	50
Cotton yarn—₱ block			2,25
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb.			20
Eggs—₱ doz.			12½
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.		7,00 @	8,00
" Extra "		8,50 @	10,00
" Family "		12,00 @	13,50
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs		2,50 @	3,00
" " dried "		3,00 @	4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl			8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000		8,00 @	12,00
" " dried "		12,00 @	15,00
Feathers—₱ lb			60
Flaxseed—₱ bu		1,75@	1,90
Hides—Dry ₱ lb		18 @	19
" Green "		8 @	9
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.		50 @	60
" Wrought "		1,00 @	1,10
Lard—₱ lb		20 @	28
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft		18,00 @	22,00
" Cypress "		18,00 @	20,00
" Sap "		12,00 @	16,00
" Lath "			3,00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs		85 @	1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu.			50
Peas—Black ₱ bu			1,00
Pork—Mess			37,50
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl		1,00 @	1,25
Rags—₱ lb.		3 to 3½	
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000		50,00 to	60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000		2,25 to	2,50
" " 12 " "		3,25 to	4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.		2,25 to	0,00
Wheat—new, white,		1,25a1,50	
" red,		1,00a1,25	
Wood—₱ cord		2,00 to	3,00
Wine—Suppernone ₱ gal.		2,00 to	3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.		1,75 to	2,50
Yoepon—₱ lb.		25 to	40

New York Market.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling 109⅞. Gold 135¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 12⅝. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina 6s 59½; new 54 asked. Cotton dull; sales 1200 bales at 33½c. Flour—superfine to fancy State $5.85a7.50; superfine to choice white Western $5.85a7.75; Southern firmer; common to choice $7a11.75. Wheat No. 1 Spring $1.03. Corn in fair demand at $1.04 to $1.06. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard firmer; keith 19½28c. Whiskey firmer at $1.09a1.10. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 43c. Rosin $2.25a8. Freights lower: Wheat per sail 7½d.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 33½34c. Flour steady. Wheat in good demand; receipts large; prime to choice red $1.55a 1.65. Corn dull; prime white $1.04a1.06; yellow $1.06a 1.10. Pork $34. Bacon active and advancing; Shoulders 16c. Whiskey $1.10a1.11.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Stmr Ella, Burbage, Edenton and Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers, Tuesday, Thursday and saturday.

Schr Sidney, Beals, Camden, wood for Stmr Ella.

Schr Native, Pugh, with fish to master.

Schr Camden Union, Rhodes, Norfolk, light.

Schr Surprise, ——, Norfolk, light.

Schr Americca, Mercer, Norfolk, light.

Schr Startled Fawn, Sykes, Norfolk, light.

Schr Three Brothers, ——, Camden.

Schr B J Christian, Scarboro, with shells to master.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Wednesday, Friday and Monday).

Stmr Ella, Burbage, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Schr Wave, Brown, Norfolk.

Schr Georgia, ——, Norfolk.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel, is centrally located, and convenient to the business portion of the City, and public buildings, City Railways, &c. The management promise to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

Coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings; fare 25 cents.

Board $3.00 per day.

KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

August 5, 1869–1y.

FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching all wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5 round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following. Fare $3 round trip.

T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
5—tf By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST.,
NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT retired from our firm on 1st July, 1869.

F. B. LONEY & CO.
Baltimore, July 12, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at 59 South Gay street.

WILLIAM L. ELLIOTT.
JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT.
Baltimore, July 1, 1869. 4-1t.

FOR RENT.—THE BRICK STORE recently occupied by G. W. Cobb & Co., corner Road and Fearing streets, for the balance of the year '69, and the year 1870. Apply to

C. L. COBB.
July 8, 1869–2t.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
TAX.

The undersigned will be at Currituck C. H., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th; Camden C. H., on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th; Gatesville, Gates Co., Monday and Tuesday, 9th and 10th; Edenton, Chowan county, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th; Hertford, Perquimans Co., Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th; Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., Monday and Tuesday, 16th and 17th, of August next, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due the United States Government under the Internal Revenue Law, for the years 1868 and 1869.

C. GUIRKIN, Dep. Col.
July 24, 1869–1t. Internal Revenue.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE)
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA
MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST
COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Priviileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.
THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.—TO ATL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This will give notice to all that I have purchased the entire stock of Goods of William C. Overby, Esq., on the 12th day of July, 1869.

The business hereafter will be carried on by Mr. Overby, as my Agent, who has a power of general agency from me, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Pasquotank, in the State of North Carolina. This July 12, 1869.

SARAH BALLANCE.
Elizabeth City, July 15, 1869–3w.

ATTACHMENT.—
Josiah Mizell, Plaintiff, } Before
vs. } Geo. N. Green,
Geo. O. Cherry, Defendant. } J. P.

Notice is hereby given, that a warrant of attachment has been issued against the Estate of said defendant, who is beyond the limits of this State, in favor of said plaintiff, and returnable before me, a Justice of Bertie County, at Coleraine, on the 2d day of August next, for the sum of fifty-three dollars and eighty cents ($53 80), due by note: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "North Carolinian," a paper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., for four successive weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the same time and place, and defend his suit, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, GEORGE N. GREEN, J. P., of Bertie County, N. C.

GEORGE N. GREEN, J. P.
Coleraine, July 3d, 1869. 3-4t.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a General Course of University Lectures, will be opened. Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100. All the benefits of the Institution are offered, free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President.

SOLOMON POOL.
Chapel Hill, July 15, 1869–5w.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That fine new DWELLING on corner of Road and Second Ship-yard street, Elizabeth City.

Besides the yard, there is a good garden lot. There are upon the grounds a first-rate well of water and all necessary out-buildings. Possession given immediately.

Also, several good DWELLINGS, situated in same vicinity.

For further particulars, apply to
July 1–tf. JOHN S. BURGES.

MEDICAL NOTICE

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—
For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case..... 2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day..... 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night..... 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile..... 2 00
" each after mile, per mile..... 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather..... 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather..... 1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M.D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

THOMAS H. SENIOR'S
EXCHANGE
AND GENERAL SUPPLY AGENCY,
NEW SUN BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Printers of the United States and Canada that, having made extensive additions to the facilities of this long-established and well known Agency, he is now prepared to furnish everything used in the Printing business with the utmost dispatch, and at the very lowest Cash prices, such as new and second-hand PRESSES of all kinds; Steam or Calorie ENGINES, of any required power; Card and Paper CUTTING MACHINES of Sheridan's, Hoe & Co., Sanborn, Cincinnati, Montague, Riehl, or Hardy's Manufacture: Hydraulic and Screw STANDING PRESSES; Press Boards; Metal and Wood Type; Cases, Cabinets, Standing Galleys, Galleys, Imposing Stones, Metal and Wooden Furniture; Cards and Card Boards, Paper, Roller Composition, Inks, Book Binders' Materials, &c., &c.

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THOMAS H. SENIOR.
July 1, 1869—3m.

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Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Carbolic Acid.

BY T. HIRSH, PH. D.

Among the substances which have of late come pre-eminently into favor not only in medicine, but also in the household, stands foremost carbolic acid. People are apt to take with a grain of allowance the supposed attributes of merit of anything that is new. To those I may say, that of carbolic acid, besides its name, only a few applications are now, while the knowledge of some of its useful properties are as old as the hills, or at least as old as the history of smoked meat.

When the first hams or sausages were preserved by smoking, this was done by that constituent of the same, which we now call creosote or carbolic acid. If smoke is conducted into water, the soot giving it its black color does not mix easily with the water but the latter assumes a "smoky taste and odor," that is to say it absorbs some carbolic acid, and then acquires the property to preserve meat as well as smoke itself.

Some twenty years ago the eminent chemist, Laurent, discovered an easy method of producing this "essence of smoke" in large quantities, from what was then a worthless offal, the coal tar of gas works. It was used in 1837 in a crude state by Mr. John Bethel, in England, for preserving railway sleepers, which were found to last over twenty years, when saturated with carbolic acid, while in the ordinary state three or four years was the limit of their life-time. Wood preserved in this manner resists the destructive influence of water, as well as of air, while the acid was soon found to protect it from the ravages of that destructive insect, the *teredo*. The nerves of the teredo are no more sensitive than those of other insects and small animals, none of which, without any exception as has been demonstrated experimentally, have much desire for carbolic acid, and its presence is always sufficient to induce them to emigrate from the favored spots of their choice, or to shuffle off this mortal coil in despair. The process of preparing the acid from coal tar has been improved by various chemists at different times, prominent among whom are Chausfield, Reboef and Calvert.

The pure acid made now-a-days forms white crystals, which with a minute proportion of water form an oily liquid, which is completely soluble in water, to which it imparts all the properties of the acid. The pure acid dissolves in sixteen parts of water. Alcohol, glycerine, acetic acid (vinegar) dissolve it in greater proportions, but for all practical purposes the watery solution, when concentrated, is sufficient, and even better, because no harm can come from its use, while the stronger acid requires care in its application.

The principal use of carbolic acid is as a disinfectant. As such it was tried, after the French chemist, Pasteno, had proved that all putrefaction, decay and fermentation is due to the presence of microscopical living beings, which during their life destroy the organic substance to which they adhere, and produce the results which we call decay. The same is the case with all the so-called "catching" diseases, as smallpox, scarletina, typhoid and yellow fever, cholera, etc., etc.

In all of these cases, the carbolic acid destroys the life of those minute organisms, putting thereby a sudden stop to disease or putrefaction.

A great many skin diseases are of similar nature. Of immediate interest to the farmer I may mention some diseases, very common to sheep, as the scab. The usual treatment in this disease was as dangerous, as imperfect. With carbolic acid the treatment is simple. The sheep is shorn and immersed into a mixture of water and a small quantity of carbolic acid. A single immersion in a bath, containing 1-60 of the concentrated acid will effect a cure.

The foot-rot is another unpleasant, though frequent visitor. To cure it the above bath may be repeated a few times. If the number or sheep affected with this disease, be small, some acid may be mixed with some greasy substance, or with glycerine, and applied to the animal's foot, so as to keep it on two or three days. If the flock, so affected, be numerous, it is more practical to fill a shallow tray with the medicated mixture, while the sheep are made to pass through it. This impregnates their feet with the acid in a sufficiently large quantity, to effect a cure.

Meat, hides, bones, ect., are perfectly preserved by immersion in carbolic acid for a considerable length of time.

England owes to this property large quantities of meat, hides, etc., which are imported into that country from Australia, Brazil, Monte Video, etc., where formerly all these materials went to waste for want of immediate use and modes to preserve them.

A hide, immersed for twenty-four hours in a solution of carbolic acid of two per cent, is better preserved than by the costly time-consuming operation of salting. After such immersion air drying finishes the process.

Blood, intestines, and all animal offal, impregnated with carbolic acid, will not decompose and may be preserved for manure all through the hot season, without endangering the lives of people living in the neighborhood of manure piles or well manured fields, as is the case on a farm. In some of his experiments with the acid the writer permitted a barrel of blood to become putrid and so populated with worms, some of which are an inch long, that the whole appeared to be one living mass. After applying a small quantity of carbolic acid, a few hours sufficed to convert the whole mass into a motionless pile of dead worms. A piece of paper, soaked with the acid, and placed into the cupboard, the eatables in which seemed to be an especial attraction for ants, caused the latter, within a few hours, to vanish without a trace, to some more congenial quarters, where they would be less likely to be disturbed by such barbarous innovations as carbolic acid. A monthly rose, the leaves, stem and branches of which were literally covered with the peculier green lice, was sprinkled with the carbolic acid in the evening. The next morning found it as free from this pest as if there never had existed such a thing. Larger insects require greater quantities of the acid for their destruction than small ones. But a small quantity, if not fatal to life, is sure to drive them out of their cozy places. Even mice vacate their holes rather suddenly upon the introduction of carbolic acid, to test which abundant opportunity has been had in Chicago. For fear of too great length of this article the further discussion of this subject, if desirable, is deferred to the next number.—*Wilmington Star.*

A Kicking Cow

Farmers' wives are often sorely troubled by having one or more kicking cows in their herds; and often a cow that is valuable in all other respects is sold because of that vicious propensity. But it seems that this fault even can be cured. In the *Hearth and Home* we find a communication from Robert Kennicut, from which we make this extract: "Take a small chain, put it round her just back of the fore-leg and twist it. Every time she kicks add a turn or two with a stick; she will soon stand easy, and after a few trials will not need it at all. We consider it here a good thing, and, as far as I have heard, it is universally successful."

Cranberries.

We have several times called the attention of our people to the raising of cranberries. In the seaboard counties of Virginia and North Carolina they grow wild in some of the swamps, and this shows the special adaptation of our region for their production.

We can not see why the swamps, fens, and natural meadows to be found in almost every part of this district, were not long ago cultivated in cranberries—a fruit that produces almost fabulous returns.

In the State of Massachusetts there were formerly many swamps that were not worth the taxes, and the owners were brought in debt by lands that they could not persuade any one to take off their hands. As necessity is the mother of invention, these proprietors introduced the cultivation of cranberries, and now these lands, formerly an expense to their owners, are among the most productive in Massachusetts, and can not be purchased at any price.

The same effect has been produced in New Jersey, in which the cranberry swamp lands are now so valuable that they are still taken up, and ten acres of them can hardly be bought in the State.

Yet neither Massachusetts nor New Jersey can produce these berries in the perfection which they attain in seaboard Virginia and North Carolina. The climate is too cold for them, and the fruit never reaches the perfection that it does in our latitude. An acre in cranberries in this region produces far more than in those States, the crop is far more certain, and will bring more to the bushel.

The consumption of this fruit is increasing every year. It will be a long time before the supply equals the great demand. The best proof of this fact is that the prices are constantly advancing. If all the swamps in this region were placed in cranberries, they would not supply the consumption of the Union.

We again call the attention of our people to the vast importance of this crop. By not cultivating cranberries they are throwing away fortunes every year. Their lands covered with reeds can be made to produce better than the richest spots under cultivation in wheat or corn. All that is wanting is a little energy to dyke and ditch them. Strange it is that people will still plant corn and oats, when they have lands that can be made to yield twenty times as much per acre.

The expense of preparing a swamp for cranberries can be, without fail, met by the produce of the sale of the first crop, and those raised afterwards, will be clear gain. What other crop will produce one hundred per cent. on the money invested? Ye old fogies that plant corn and oats on exhausted lands, and live and die poor, think on this—plant cranberries, live in comfort, and when you die, leave your families well provided for.

We hope that some people from a distance will read this article, and come down to Virginia and see our huge swamps and fens, on every ten acres of which a man may make a fortune by raising cranberries. If our own people will not use the means of acquiring wealth that nature has lavished upon them, we trust that others will come and make fortunes here, and by their example show our people what may be done by energy. While we would, of course, prefer that our own citizens should derive all the benefit from their unrivalled advantages, yet, if they will not do it, let others come and get rich. Every hard-working, energetic citizen will be welcomed in Virginia, and will find opportunities of acquiring wealth far greater than in any other portion of the Union that we are acquainted with.—*Norfolk Journal.*

Canning Fruit.

First.—Can the fruit the same day it is gathered. More than half the secret of having fine preserved fruit lies in this simple direction.

Second.—Never can fruit without adding as much sugar to it as you would to prepare it for the table. This is imperative, else your fruit will inevitably be leathery; cook it in, I should say, at the rate of one-quarter of a pound to every pound of fruit, at least; but taste and try, as I did, and when it suits your palate, cease from all saccharine matter.

And now for the *modus operandi*. Pare and extract the pit; cut into halves, and plunge in cold water until ready to cook, else your peaches will be black; this, of course, does not apply to other kinds of fruit. Place your cans in any vessel where they can stand at least half way up in boiling hot water, which keep so until sealed. I usually take a large dripping pan and put it on the top of the stove at one side, while my preserving kettle is on the other. Make your syrup, and when it comes to a boil, put in your peaches and let them cook (if clings) until you can pierce with a piece of broom corn; if freestones, when the syrup boils up over them the first time, skim out and put into the cans. When the latter are full of the peaches, fill up with boiling hot syrup, wipe off the tops with a rag wet with cold water, being careful that no juice remains on them, then put on the covers, remove from the water to the stove-hearth, and seal.

Everything must be hot from the beginning to the end; hot syrup, hot cans, hot fruit, hot sealing wax, and harder than all, hot and blowzy hands and faces, just when the thermometer stands at blood heat in the shade.

All small fruits are subjected to the same process, except that the rule for them is simply to allow them to come to a boil, and not remain longer in the syrup. Strawberries, to retain their color and flavor, require more sugar, and to be put into glass, stone, earthen, or anything but tin. The same is true of blackberries. Tomatoes I scald, peal, and then bring to a boil again, with a little salt added, when I put them in a new tin, and seal. I have never been fortunate with glass or earthen. If stone jars are used, be sure that you buy dark colored, well baked, and glazed ones, not the yellow. Further this deponent saith not.—*Farmers' Advertiser.*

State Fairs.

The Executive Committee of North Carolina Agricultural Society take great pleasure in announcing to the people of the State that a Fair will be held in the city of Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d days of October next.

The grounds, which are being enclosed, will be increased in area and made to afford accomodation for an enlarged number of vistors and a greater display of stock, goods, &c., and the track for the trial of speed will be extended to half mile in length and will be put in thorough order.

It is expected that the customary arrangements for transporting stock, &c., to and from the Fair, and for passengers, will be made with the various Railroads, of the State.

The Committee will publish at an early day a list of premiums, which will embrace every department of agricultural, horticultural and the mechanic and domestic arts.

The committee address themselves to all classes of citizens, whatever their pursuits, and earnestly invite their co-operation to make the coming Fair an undoubted success. Planters, farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, miners, manufacturers, mechanics, professional men, in a word, all are interested in reviving and sustaining the State Fair, and all should do what they can by sending articles for exhibition and their personal presence to encourage the officers of the Agricultural Society in their efforts to promote through it the industrial interest of the State.

The purpose of the Committee in making this announcement is that our citizens, having before them at this early day, the fact that a Fair will be held, and, knowing the exact time, may prepare for it by arranging their business engagements so as to be present, and by getting ready for exhibition such things as they may desire to enter for competition.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

Raleigh, July 6, 1869.

Kidney Disease.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* had a fine breeding sow affected with this disease, and had recourse to an old German in the neighborhood, considerably skilled in the diseases of animals, for advice. Upon seeing her, he said, "her kidneys were diseased, and if opened would be found to contain a number of grub-worms; that it was not an uncommon disease, and could be easily cured, and that it was as likely to attack well-kept hogs as poor ones. He told me to procure an ounce of arsenic, which I did; he then took a large potato and cut it in two, scoped out each half and put in one-half the arsenic, covered over with a slice of potato, and threw one to the animal. The other half was administered a day or two afterwards. It made her very sick for two or three days, after which she began to mend, in a week or ten days was entirely well, and lived to have several litters of pigs."

Horse Talk.

Don Piatt has been to see Bonner and ride behind Dexter. Among other things he said: "They say, Mr. Bonner, you took the devil out of Dexter by 'kindness.' "Partly true, but mostly false. I convinced Dexter that I was his friend, but I taught him, too, that I was his master. Watch him." Entering the box-stall, he struck the animal a smart blow with his open hand, and said, sharply, "Come, sir, move round." The horse moved quickly around the stall. "Now, come here, sir," he said pleasantly, and the horse put his head kindly against his master's arm, and received with evident satisfaction the caresses given him. Then they rode out, and "the fences flew by, the road beneath seemed to spin into ribbons; horses and vehicles which we passed seemed for an instant to stand still, and the power with which this glorious animal did his work was only equal to the ease, elegance, and beauty of his movements. They affected me like wine."

Receipts.

To make grape jam boil the grapes in a little water long enough to make them tender, then add a pound of sugar to a pound of grapes, and boil half hour.

To make pine apple pudding peel the pine apple, taking care to get out all the specks, and grate it; take its weight in sugar, half its weight in butter, rub to a cream, and stir into the apple; and five well beaten up eggs and a cup of cream. It may be baked with or without a crust.

To make a cheap and delightful pudding take four tablespoons of flour, which mix gradually into a quart of milk; add the yolks, well-beaten, of four eggs, reserving the whites of the same until a moment before placing in the oven; grease your dish and pour in the above mixture, and bake in a quick oven about fifteen or twenty minutes. Eat with any kind of sauce you choose.

The *American Agriculturist* is "down" upon the practice of some farmers of rising in the early morning and working an hour or two before breakfast, on the ground that the air so early in the day is dank, damp and unwholesome. It commends that the breakfast should be taken before going afield, and then the air will have become purified and dried by the ascending sun. We do not know about the health, but for the comfort of the thing, we vote for early labor. We ought to say, however, that this is our theory, not our practice.

A correspondent of the *Western Farmer* describes his method of making a coop or house for the protection of early chickens, or a few choice fowls. He puts a window-sash in front of a large dry goods box, leaving an open space above the sash for ventilation, slopes the roof slightly, makes a partition so as to leave space about a foot wide at the back, puts the entrance at the side, and has no further trouble, except to keep the coop clean.

The Peoria *Democrat* is informed by Major Elliott, who is largely engaged in the grape culture in Illinois, that the fruit this year is a total failure. The crop was so heavily mildewed that scarcely a grape remains upon the vines. Judge Bryant, another large grape culturist, says he may possibly save enough for his family to eat, but even that is doubtful.

A correspondent of the *Bee Journal* plants catnip along the fences and out of the way places, where weeds ordinarily grow, for bees. He says bees work on it in all kinds of weather. A slight frost does not kill it as it does other flowering plants, and it is in bloom from the time it first makes its appearance until killed by the frost in the fall.

A writer in the *Mark Lane (Engl.) Express* strongly advocates working bulls. In his own case he uses bridle, collar, and cart saddle. He says it is remarkable how soon a surly bull may be taught obedience by a man of good common sense, courage, and firmness.

A correspondent to a Canada paper states that the borer can be kept from the red and white currant bushes by planting the common black currant very near to them. He thinks the odor of these bushes are distasteful to the borer and in this manner wards them off.

The Maine Board of Agriculture has directed the several agricultural societies of the State to offer in premiums for the encouragement of wheat culture a sum equal to one fourth of the bounty so received during the year 1869, 1870, and 1871.

The London Cottage Gardner says earthing up potatoes diminishes the product and retards the ripining of the tubers. Long experiments in England has proved this fact—that hilling up potatoes will reduce the crop one fourth.

One hundred and forty pounds of sage on an eighth of an acre was the result of an experiment in Lawrence county, Indiana. It sold for $140.

A late fancy in rose culture is to prune away all the old wood and peg the new flat to the earth, pruning but slightly. Showers of roses result.

The bleeding of a wound caused by a knife or any other sharp instrument, can be immediately stopped by applying flour and lint.

The juice of an onion and a little salt will subdue the pain and inflamation caused by the sting of a bee.

The oil of pennyroyal will keep mosquitoes out of a room when scattered about, even in small quantities.

The time to cut grass for hay is after the bloom has fallen, or rather as it falls.

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BEST WEEKLY IN ITS SPHERE,

and for evidence that it is such see the paper, compare it with any other, and decide. Its editors and contributors are neither amateur nor machine writers, nor fancy farmers or literateurs, but experienced journalists and practical and scientifice men and women, who know what they are about and whereof they affirm on the various important subjects discussed. The staff includes a number of the most distinguished writers in the country on the branches which are their specialties, yet the Rural relies more upon the character of its matter than the names of celebrities who write by the yard.

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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to SUBSCRIBE

Last fall and this spring we sent out to our subscribers many thousands of choice and valuable plants as presents. There is scarcely a post office from Maine to California to which some one or more of these plants have not gone, and thousands of families will this summer have something growing in their gardens that they never had before. These plants will multiply so rapidly that whole neighborhoods will soon be supplied from those which we have disseminated.

Now, friends, when you are showing these choice plants to your neighbors, do not forget to tell where they came from, for we are preparing to supply you with other valuable fruits and flowers next fall, and hope the demand will be sufficient to exhaust all of the two hundred and fifty thousand now growing in Mr. Fuller's garden, at Ridgewood.

Among the gifts for farmers we have one hundred and thirty choice varieties of potatoes. Some of these sold as high as fifty dollars per tuber the past spring, others at two or three dollars a pound, and the Early Rose at forty dollars per barrel. We have also a large number of new sorts that have not as yet received names, although they promise to be very fine. It is too early in the season to decide which of them will be distributed or will prove worthy of cultivation, but our subscribers may rest assured that if there are any good or reall valuable varieties among the they will be informed of the fact, and an opportunity afforded them of obtaining them.

For the ladies we have now growing

30,000 VARIETIES OF LILIES AND GLADIOLUSES.

As it is our wish that there shall be no cessation in the reception of subscribers' names, we will make the following proposals to those who will send us in their subscriptions before the 1st day of November next. The plants will be sent out in the order that the names are received, commencing as soon as the weather will permit next fall.

OUR PROPOSITION.

To every new subscriber or those who will renew their subscriptions for next year, at full rates, viz.: One dollar for the Weekly, or two dollars for the Semi-Weekly Sun, we will send any one of the following gifts, postage paid, to any part of the United States:

In ordering the gifts it will only be necessary to mention the number.

No. 1. Two Ellisdale Rrasberry.
No. 2. Two Clarke Raspberry.
No. 3. Two Philadelphia Raspberry.
No. 4. Two Brinkle's Orange Raspberry.
No. 5. Two Davison's Thornless Black Raspberry.
No. 6. Two Seneca Black Raspberry.
No. 7. Two Mammoth Cluster Raspberry.
No. 8. Two Monthly Black Raspberry.
No. 9. Two Summit Yellow Raspberry.
No. 10. One Sable Queen Blackberry.
No. 11. Two Early Wilson Blackberry.
No. 12. Two Kittatinny Blackberry.
No. 13. Two Cherry Currants.
No. 14. Two White Grape Currants.
No. 15. Two Concord Grape Vines.
No. 16. Two Hartford Prolific Grape Vines.
No. 17. One Delaware Grape Vine.
No. 18. One Iona Grape Vine. [(White).
No. 19. One Japan Lily, Long-flowered
No. 20. One Japan Lily, Rubrum (red).
No. 21. One Japan Lily, Roseum (rose-colored).
No. 22. One Japan Lily, Album (white)
No. 23. One Lilium Candium (fragrant white)
No. 24. One choice, named variety of Gladioles.
No. 25. One package of Lilium Auratum seed the new gold-banded lily from Japan.

To the above list will be added a number of choice varieties of potatoes in ample time for sending out this fall.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For 100 full-paying subscribers to the Weekly, or 50 for the Semi-Weekly, with $100 cash, we will send to the getter-up of the club a first-class $60 Singer's Sewing Machine.

By a special arrangement with Mr. S. G. Gordon, the agent of Geo. A. Prince & Co. in this city, we are enabled to offer a superb MELODEON, four octave, C to G, in rose-wood case, price $67, for 150 new subscribers at $1 a year, or a larger instrument, five octave, F to F, in rosewood case, worth $112, for 250 new subscribers with $250. These instruments are of the best quality, add whether for home use, or for use in churches or Sunday schools, are very desirable. By a little effort the young folks a family or school might, in the course of a week or two of canvassing in their town or county, win one of these premiums. Remember, for these clubs we will send not only the instrument to the getter-up, but the plants to each subscriber.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send sample copies of all the editions of The Sun, post paid, free on application. Those receiving them will oblige us by showing them to their friends. Persons desiring to compete for any of the above premiums will be furnished with a full supply on the same terms. We aim to make the best as well as the cheapest paper published, and wherever it goes it is received with favor, as many thousands of readers remitting subscriptions cheerfully testify.

DISCOUNTS TO CLUBS WITHOUT PREMIUMS.

Twenty copies of The Weekly Sun will be mailed to one address for $17; and fifty copies for $37,50, invariably in advance.

The Semi-Weekly Sun is of the same size and general character as The Weekly, but has space for a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishes the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only. Its subscription is only $2 a year, the ordinary price of a New York Weekly. Clubs of ten subscribers to one address, without premiums, receive The Semi-Weekly Sun on payment of $18. Twenty copies will be sent to one address for $35; and fifty copies for $80, always in advance.

HOW TO SEND YOUR MONEY.

Our friends, in sending in their subscriptions, will do well to remit in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then rgister the letters containing money, and thus save a good deal of trouble and possible loss.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters and others getting up clubs of ten, of either edition, will receive an extra copy for their kindness.

All business communications should be addressed to I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.
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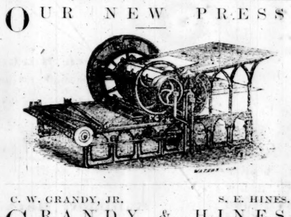

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For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.
C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
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Have commenced the publication of
APPLETONS' JOURNAL,
A Weekly Paper, devoted to Literature, Science, and Art.

In the first number is begun the new Story by the great French writer, Victor Hugo, entitled,

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PLAN OF APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
July 1, 1869-tf.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater in